

UTILITY APPLICATION

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FOR

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ON

**A HIGH RESOLUTION TYPING SYSTEM FOR PATHOGENIC
*MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSUM***

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**A HIGH RESOLUTION TYPING SYSTEM FOR PATHOGENIC
*MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSUM***

5 **CLAIM TO DOMESTIC PRIORITY**

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority to US Provisional application Serial No.60/397,224 entitled "A High Resolution Typing System For Pathogenic *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*" filed July 19, 2002, by Paul S. Keim et al., and is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

10 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0002] The present invention is generally directed to sub-typing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the causative agent of tuberculosis, and is more specifically directed to PCR amplification of variable number tandem repeat sequences (VNTR) with primer pairs designed to amplify specifically certain VNTR identified in *Mycobacterium*
15 *tuberculosis* isolates. Results of the analysis may be compared to results from known *Mycobacterium* species to determine the sub-type of the species for epidemiological and diagnostic purposes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 [0003] Tuberculosis (TB) is the primary cause of death due to a single microbial pathogen, accounting for 2 to 3 million deaths and an estimated 8 to 10 million new cases per year worldwide (1). It is estimated that one third of the world's population is infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The global epidemic is growing, concomitant with HIV co-infection and the increasing prevalence of drug resistant strains. Genotyping
25 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* has the potential to significantly impact both clinical practice and public health. Clinically, determining strain relationships can distinguish treatment failure versus potential laboratory cross-contamination, and reactivation of drug-resistant disease versus infection with another strain (24). In the public health arena, determining strain relationships during the course of a tuberculosis outbreak can focus
30 public health resources. However, the most discriminatory *M. tuberculosis* genotyping

method, IS6110 restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis, is time-consuming, technically demanding, and difficult to standardize between laboratories (3). In addition, IS6110 RFLP does not provide sufficient strain discrimination when fewer than six IS6110-hybridizing bands are present. A secondary genotyping method is
5 required in these instances. A number of PCR-based genotyping methods have been developed, but are limited in their ability to reproducibly provide a level of strain discrimination that matches associations defined by traditional epidemiology. In addition, the high degree of coding region sequence conservation between strains of *M. tuberculosis* virtually excludes the use of more commonly used population genetics
10 methods like multi-locus enzyme electrophoresis; restriction fragment length end labeling analysis, and gene sequencing (12).

[0004] Spoligotyping is currently the most widely used PCR-based method of *M. tuberculosis* genotyping due to the relative technical ease of the protocol and the ability to compare results between laboratories using a standardized nomenclature system (6).
15 However, the discriminatory power of this method is low. In a database of 3,319 spoligotypes from isolates collected in geographically distinct areas, seven spoligotype patterns were found for 37% of all clustered isolates (18). These spoligotype patterns are associated with strains having a much larger variety of IS6110 RFLP patterns. For instance, 18% of isolates in the spoligotype database had the “Beijing” spoligotype
20 pattern, characterized by the presence of spacer oligonucleotides 39 through 43 (18). However, although the W-Beijing family of strains is recognized as one of the most homogeneous families of *M. tuberculosis* strains (19), the Beijing spoligotype is associated with at least 450 distinct strains as determined by IS6110 RFLP analysis (2).

[0005] Following the public release of the complete genomic sequences of *M. tuberculosis* strains H37Rv and CDC-1551, investigators began the process of
25 identifying repetitive genetic elements to develop higher resolution DNA typing systems. Variable number tandem repeats (VNTR) of 21-111 bp genetic elements have been identified (9, 14, 17, 20, 21). A set of 12 VNTRs, also known as mycobacterial interspersed repeat units (MIRUs), was more discriminatory than IS6110 RFLP when
30 used to analyze 180 *M. tuberculosis* isolates with 6 or fewer IS6110-hybridizing bands.

The combination of MIRU analysis and spoligotyping and IS6110 RFLP analysis has provided maximum specificity (5).

5 [0006] However, a greater discriminatory power for resolution and differentiation of species is necessary for sub-typing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* species in order to track sources of infection and ultimately to prevent the spread of disease. Methods and means for determining the genetic differences between *M. tuberculosis* species with speed, accuracy and with great discriminatory capacity have been sought.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

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[0007] FIG. 1. is a genomic survey location of MLVA and MIRU markers. The location of nine MLVA and 12 MIRU markers are shown on the H37Rv genome. The number in brackets indicates the location of the 5' forward primer for each marker. All accession numbers of forward primer locations are given using the H37Rv sequence.

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[0008] FIG. 2 is a picture of the gel pattern from electrophoresis of MLVA fragments illustrating the fluorescent image of markers Mtb-v1,-v3,-v5, and -v10 on an ABI377 electrophoresis gel. Each marker allele is identified through a unique size and color combination, allowing adequate discrepant ability across comparable-sized
20 fragments from sundry alleles.

[0009] FIG. 3. is a dendrogram illustrating grouping resulting from UPGMA analysis of spoligotyping (A) and MLVA (B, C) data. Clustering using spoligotyping data across 91 isolates is shown (A). The group SP-A is broken into five genotypes using
25 MLVA (B). For section C, MLVA resolves the Beijing cluster into seven genotypes, designated MLVA-BJ-A through BJ-G.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention discloses methods and means for detecting and sub-typing *M. tuberculosis* species by multi-locus VNTR analysis (MLVA) genotyping system of VNTR identified within the genome of *M. tuberculosis*. In the system, independent, tandemly-inserted repeated motifs in the *M. tuberculosis* genome are amplified using fluorescently-labeled primers in multiplexed PCRs and electrophoretically separated on polyacrylamide gels for analysis.

[0011] VNTR loci located throughout the H37Rv genome have been identified. Isolated nucleic acids having the sequence of VNTRs identified in *M. tuberculosis* are presented. In an important aspect of the present invention nucleic acids comprising at least 12, 15, 18 or total consecutive nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; SEQ ID NO: 5; SEQ ID NO: 6; SEQ ID NO: 7; SEQ ID NO: 8; SEQ ID NO: 9 SEQ ID NO: 10 SEQ ID NO: 11 SEQ ID NO: 12 SEQ ID NO: 13 SEQ ID NO: 14 SEQ ID NO: 15 SEQ ID NO: 16 SEQ ID NO: 17 and SEQ ID NO: 18 and sequences complementary thereto are presented.

[0012] In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, these nucleic acids are immobilized on a solid surface and are useful, for example, in the detection of a *M. tuberculosis* species in an assay employing probes, including, but not limited to, a nano-detection device.

[0013] In another important aspect of the invention, primer pairs comprising a forward and a reverse primer are presented for amplification of VNTR located in DNA from a *M. tuberculosis* species. Primer pairs suitable for PCR amplification of VNTR, by MLVA or by multiplex, may be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2, SEQ ID NO: 3 and 4, SEQ ID NO: 5 and 6, SEQ ID NO: 7 and 8 SEQ ID NO: 9 and 10, SEQ ID NO: 11 and 12, SEQ ID NO: 13 and 14, SEQ ID NO: 15 and 16, and SEQ ID NO: 17 and 18. Certain preferred primer pairs have, in addition, an observable group whereby amplified product may be detected. Such groups may be, for example, a fluorescent group or a radioactive group.

[0014] In yet another important aspect of the invention, a method for detecting a *M. tuberculosis* species is presented. The method comprises the steps of:

- i. obtaining a DNA sample from said species,
- ii. amplifying a VNTR marker loci in said DNA with one or more primer pairs; and
- iii. detecting an amplification product that contains the VNTR sequence.

[0015] In another important aspect of the invention, MLVA methods are presented for observing polymorphisms at VNTR loci in DNA from more than one *M. tuberculosis* species to resolve unique genotypes between the species and to allow sub-typing of the species into distinct groups. These MLVA methods provide a convenient and rapid method for strain discrimination in *M. tuberculosis*. MLVA may be applied for strain discrimination among globally diverse *M. tuberculosis* isolates.

[0016] The method of sub-typing a *M. tuberculosis* strain comprises the steps of:

- i. obtaining DNA from said strain;
- ii. amplifying said DNA with one or more primer pairs selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-8 and 9;
- iii. detecting said amplified product;
- iv. determining the diversity number of said amplified product; and
- v. comparing said diversity number with the diversity number for a known strain of *M. tuberculosis*.

The method may further comprise MIRU analysis for further discrimination of species.

[0017] In yet another important aspect of the invention, kits are provided for detecting and sub-typing *M. tuberculosis* species. The kits comprise one or more primer pairs suitable for amplifying VNTR in DNA in a sample of said species and may comprise, in addition, nucleic acids, enzymes, tag polymerase, for example, and buffers

suitable for causing amplification by PCR, by MLVA or by multiplex, for example. In certain preferred embodiments of the kit the primers comprise a label whereby amplified VNTR may be detected. In other preferred embodiments of the kit, labeled nucleic acids are provided. Observable labels are preferably fluorescent molecules or radionucleotides.

- 5 Certain kits comprise in addition primers and reagents for MIRU analysis of a DNA isolate.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

[0018] MLVA methods are presented for rapid genotyping of *M. tuberculosis*
10 MLVA targets described herein provide discriminatory power that enhances the ability of present methods to determine rapidly molecular relationships of *M. tuberculosis* isolates. A system comprising a combination of VNTR and MIRU analyses is provided for rapid genotyping of *M. tuberculosis*.

15 [0019] This MLVA typing system is a PCR-based method for genotyping *M. tuberculosis* using VNTR loci identified in the present invention. This PCR-based typing has advantages not present in other PCR-systems: rapid turnaround, amplification with crudely isolated or minute amounts, of DNA, and the ability to use nonviable samples which can be transported across various labs with greater ease than viable ones.
20 The rapid typing system using nine VNTR loci has been used to group a collection of 57 isolates of limited diversity (all had 4 IS6110 bands), and 34 isolates from the Beijing strain family. Smaller repeat motifs, for example <50 bp, as credible additions to the molecular typing of *M. tuberculosis* may also be used. In the MLVA system fluorescent labeling of primer and size of each allele allow for unique and easy identification of each
25 VNTR. Automated gel analysis allows for a high throughput system that reduces error and time in obtaining results. High resolution electrophoresis and discrete repeats allows for the use of standardized data sets and facilitates central databases. An example of the database obtained is given in Table 4.

[0020] The ultimate utility of VNTR loci lies in their diversity. The present
30 invention discloses the use of marker diversity using both allele number and frequency to

sub-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* species. VNTR markers that exhibit high diversity values possess great discriminatory capacity for identifying genetically similar strains. Less diverse markers may be applied with greater utility in species identification and the analysis of evolutionary relationships. This demonstrated ability to predict VNTR
5 diversity based upon array size allows the guided selection of marker loci.

[0021] MLVA analysis using the VNTRs presented here can also contribute to the MIRUs recently developed by Mazars et al. (Mazars, E., S. Lesjean, A. L. Banuls, M. Gilbert, V. Vincent, B. Gicquel, M. Tibayrenc, C. Locht, and P. Supply 2001. High-resolution minisatellite-based typing is a portable approach to global analysis of
10 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* molecular epidemiology as described in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 98:1901-6)(14), herein incorporated in its entirety. The primers of the present invention may be labeled with the same fluorescent dyes as used in the MIRU set, and may be analyzed on the same electrophoretic run as the MIRUs because of their smaller size and allele composition.
15 MIRU and Mtb markers may be incorporated into the same PCR multiplex reactions. The combination of markers and primers extends the power of the VNTR typing system, without additional time or labor, and increases the discriminatory ability of the present VNTR-typing.

[0022] Molecular typing of *M. tuberculosis* using VNTR may produce a useful
20 molecular clock. The "clocking" of a VNTR is a credible methodology for time-geographical correlation. In MLVA, different rates of evolution for each VNTR loci may be observed. VNTR markers that match the type of epidemic we are tracking may be chosen. For example, cases of *M. tuberculosis* incidence in endemic areas would intuitively have little variation amongst markers of low diversity. The antithesis of that
25 would be that more diverse markers would be poor for establishing phylogeny across a diverse isolate collection, which is akin to similar findings with IS6110 elements (7). However, with MLVA it is possible to pick and choose what markers would be most appropriate for a given epidemic. For example, it is possible to deduce that VNTR loci with a low diversity index across a worldwide set would have an even lower or non-
30 existent value across a local outbreak. This ability to create a wide gamut of markers of

sundry diversity is helpful in a geographically limited area where a particular genetic clone may be more prevalent. The intrinsic value of this concept supports the idea that some VNTR are not suitable for possible transmission routes, but better as informers of plausible evolutionary scenarios, and vice-versa (11, 22).

- 5 **[0023]** Some VNTR markers demonstrate an affinity between actual genetic distance and the expansion or contraction of a repeat motif. The dendrogram demonstrates this cascading trend with Mtb-v1. Within the Beijing collection, any cluster with a 0.11 difference (one allele) from each other had a repeat motif that differed by only one repeat or allele. For example, MLVA-BJ-A and BJ-B differ by one marker score in Mtb-v10.
- 10 Yet MLVA-BJ-C and BJ-D, which differ from MLVA-BJ-A and BJ-B by more than one marker allele, have an Mtb-v1 allele size of 110, as opposed to 119 in MLVA-BJ-A and BJ-B. This indicates that phylogeny can be determined further by the difference in repeat motifs of any particular marker. Each marker gives two types of data: the raw score of allele size, and a relative allele relationship. This relative relationship is possible with
- 15 MLVA, where the diversity within one marker can be greater than 0.5, whereas binary data can give a maximum diversity of 0.5 for any one locus.

- [0024]** The dominance of a particular marker allele could prove a useful tool in quickly referencing a clonal dispersion is a helpful tool in phylogeny studies. The analysis of a distinctive allele type is only viable when multiple loci are combined in
- 20 analyzing the data. By doing so, it is possible to curtail the effect of convergent evolution in the analysis.

- [0025]** The most immediate public health application of this typing method will be its use during an outbreak. Determination of strain relationship between infected individuals could help in deducing routes of transmission. This information could save
- 25 time and money for clinics and health-related professionals involved in eradication of *M. tuberculosis*. It is anticipated that this methodology will be a constructive addition to the molecular epidemiological methods currently used to track *M. tuberculosis*.

The following definitions are used herein:

5 [0026] "Polymerase chain reaction" or "PCR" is a technique in which cycles of denaturation, annealing with primer, and extension with DNA polymerase are used to amplify the number of copies of a target DNA sequence by approximately 106 times or more. The polymerase chain reaction process for amplifying nucleic acid is disclosed in US Pat. Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202, which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0027] "Primer" is a single-stranded oligonucleotide or DNA fragment which hybridizes with a DNA strand of a locus in such a manner that the 3' terminus of the primer may act as a site of polymerization using a DNA polymerase enzyme.

10 [0028] "Primer pair" is two primers including, primer 1 that hybridizes to a single strand at one end of the DNA sequence to be amplified and primer 2 that hybridizes with the other end on the complementary strand of the DNA sequence to be amplified.

[0029] "Primer site" is the area of the target DNA to which a primer hybridizes.

15 [0030] "Multiplexing" is a capability to perform simultaneous, multiple determinations in a single assay process and a process to implement such a capability in a process is a "multiplexed assay." Systems containing several loci are called *multiplex* systems described, for example, in US Patent No. 6,479,235 to Schumm, et al., US Patent No. 6,270,973 to Lewis, et al. and 6,449,562 to Chandler, et al.

20 [0031] "Isolated nucleic acid" is a nucleic acid which may or may not be identical to that of a naturally occurring nucleic acid. When "isolated nucleic acid" is used to describe a primer, the nucleic acid is not identical to the structure of a naturally occurring nucleic acid spanning at least the length of a gene. The primers herein have been designed to bind to sequences flanking VNTR loci in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* species. It is to be understood that primer sequences containing insertions or deletions in these disclosed sequences that do not impair the binding of the primers to these flanking
25 sequences are also intended to be incorporated into the present invention.

[0032] VNTRs useful in the methods of the present invention for detection and sub-typing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* have been identified. Eighty-four regions containing tandem repeat sequences as potential VNTRs from the H37Rv sequence were

identified. The genomic location of nine identified VNTRs is illustrated in Figure 1. At least one VNTR marker was discovered in every Mbp region, and five were clustered in the first Mbp. Short sequence repeats (SSRs) that can be readily PCR amplified and molecularly sized with automated fluorescence-based instrumentation were identified.

5 [0033] Table 2 gives the characteristics of these Mtb VNTRs, namely the VNTR loci identification number, amplicon size, size range, motif times repeat and VNTR motif within gene. Table 3 gives the allelic number and diversity of the VNTR across the data set.

10 Table 2. Characteristics of Mtb VNTRs¹.

	VNTR loci	Amplicon size	Size range ¹	Motif x repeat ²	VNTR motif within gene
	Mtb-v1	113	107-119	3x7+1	PonA - penicillin-resistance gene
	Mtb-v3	152	140-152	11x3	Rv0203 - hypothetical gene
15	Mtb-v4	146	137-164	9x4+2	None - 5' adjacent to Rv0393
	Mtb-v5	212	196-230	18x3-1	hbbA - Heparin-binding hemagglutinin gene
	Mtb-v6	284	278-290	6x4+2	Rv0996 - hypothetical gene
	Mtb-v10	164	155-181	9x3+6	lppP - probable lipo protein-cell wall metabolism
	Mtb-v15	415	278-591	55x2-18, 79x3-133	None - 5' adjacent to Ribonuclease III gene
20	Mtb-v18	136	133-136	3x4+2	Rv3780 - unknown gene
	Mtb-v20	560	560-578	18x2+4	Rv0019c - conserved hypothetical gene

1Size range given corresponds to range seen across all collections

2Numbers with a + or - sign in front represent the number of addition nucleotides present/absent in a complete repeat

3Non-tandem polymorphic repeats include: (8x6, and 12x2)

25 4All table data is collected and representative of findings from the H37Rv strain.

Table 3. Allelic number and diversity of VNTR across data set.

	VNTR name	Number of Alleles	Diversity		
			All	Beijing	Four-band IS6110
	Mtb-v1	5	0.59	0.25	0.23
	Mtb-v3	2	0.06	0.0	0.09
35	Mtb-v4	2	0.08	0.16	0.03
	Mtb-v5	2	0.02	0.0	0.03
	Mtb-v6	2	0.02	0.0	0.03
	Mtb-v10	4	0.48	0.16	0.30
	Mtb-v15	4	0.14	0.20	0.06
40	Mtb-v18	2	0.12	0.20	0.03
	Mtb-v20	2	0.02	0.06	0.0

The results of PCR assay of these repeats after electrophoretic separation is given in Figure 2.

- 5 **[0034]** In this relatively homogenous set, diversity across the nine loci varied greatly, as measured by allele number range and diversity value range (Table 3). Six of the loci (Mtb-v1, v3, v5, v6, v10, v15) were variable across the collection of isolates having 4 IS6110 bands, and six loci (Mtb-v1, v4, v10, v15, v18, v20) were variable across the Beijing collection. In contrast, three VNTR loci (Mtb-v1, v10, v15) had four alleles and diversity values ranging from 0.14 to 0.59 across all samples.
- 10 **[0035]** As observed in Table 3, a larger number of alleles did not always correspond to a greater diversity value. In one sense, allele number represents potential discrimination power while the diversity value represents the realized discrimination in a given set of samples. Both values are useful for understanding the genetic loci and the isolate sets being observed.
- 15 **[0036]** When the 34 Beijing family strains were considered separately, the number of alleles and diversity values dropped. Six marker loci were informative within Beijing strains and three (Mtb-v1, v15, v18) were still relatively diverse, with diversity values of 0.25, 0.20, and 0.20, respectively. Markers Mtb-v4, v15, and were more diverse across the Beijing collection than across the four-bander set (Table. 3). Diversity values
20 for collection of isolates having 4 IS6110 bands ranged from 0.0 to 0.3. The diversity values for Mtb-v5, v6, and v20 correspond to only one allele variation, in one isolate, across the entire collection set as illustrated in Table 4.
- 25 **[0037]** The diversity values of Mtb-v1, and Mtb-v10 across the combined strain set were greater than for either strain set alone. This was due to differential allele frequency, as opposed to unique allele number, across each data set. The Mtb-v1 size of
30 116 bp had a frequency of 88% within the set of strains having four IS6110 bands. In contrast, the allele size of 116 bp was seen on one occasion across the Beijing strain set, a 2.9% frequency. For Mtb-v10, a similar pattern of allele biasness can be seen. The allele size of 154 bp is seen in 84% of the isolates having 4 IS6110 bands. In contrast, the allele size of 154 is not present at all in the Beijing strains. Twenty-nine (85%) of the Beijing

strains had an allele size of 163, whereas eight (14%) of the isolates having 4 IS6110 bands had an allele size 163. Hence the higher diversity value across Mtb-v1 and Mtb-v10 when the data is combined.

[0038] The present invention provides primer pairs for PCR amplification of VNTR in DNA of *M. tuberculosis*. The primer pairs comprise a forward primer and a reverse primer. Table 1 illustrates the *M. tuberculosis* Primer Sequences of the present invention. Table 1 also gives the source (location) of the VNTR. The location of each VNTR locus is given by the 5' of the forward primer in accordance with the H37Rv reference strain.

Table 1. Name, Location, and sequence of primers

Primer	Location (kb) ^a	Forward Primer Sequence	Reverse Primer Sequence
Mtb-v1	55,481	GTCGAACGAGACTTTCCCCAAACCGAC	GACCGTGGGCTGGATGACGGTCTC
Mtb-v3	241,423	GATGACGGATCGTTCGGGGCGGGAAC	GCAACGGGAGGGCGATCAGTACTGCCAACA
Mtb-v4	472,658	GCTGTGGCGCAGCTACACAGTACGACTC	GATTGGCGAGCGCCCAACAGC
Mtb-v5	566,196	GGAGGGCGTTGGGTACGGTTCGCATC	GATTGGGAGCCCGACTACTTCTGGGT
Mtb-v6	1,122,852	CGCCGACGAGGCCGATGCCGAAGC	CCGCGCGGCGAGGCCAACCAGGAT
Mtb-v10	2,604,134	CGAGGCGCCAGCCCCACAA	CACCGCGCTTTAGGATCGACACCTGA
Mtb-v15 ^b	3,239,432	GCGCCGCACCACTCGACTT	CCGGGCAAACTCCGCCTAAC
Mtb-v18	4,226,924	ACAACGGCGAGGCCCGAATCTACGAA	GTCGACGCGCGGATGACC
Mtb-v20 ^c	23,420	CCCGGAGGGCCAGAGGGACATAGC	TGGCGCAGAACCAGGAGTAGCACAATGAG

^a Location of VNTR locus is given by the 5' of the forward primer in accordance with the H37Rv reference strain sequenced in 1998.

^b Mtb-v15 is designed loci ETR-F, named and developed by Frothingham, and its similar location was identified retrospectively here (9).

^c Mtb-v20 was recently identified by Le Fleche(13), and given the name Mtub01.

These primer sequences have herein been assigned SEQ ID NO: as follows:

Table 4	SEQ ID NO	Marker Name	Primer Type
	SEQ ID NO: 1	Mtb-v1	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 2	Mtb-v1	Reverse primer
	SEQ ID NO: 3	Mtb-v3	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 4	Mtb-v3	Reverse primer
	SEQ ID NO: 5	Mtb-v4	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 6	Mtb-v4	Reverse primer
	SEQ ID NO: 7	Mtb-v5	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 8	Mtb-v5	Reverse primer

	SEQ ID NO: 9	Mtb-v6	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 10	Mtb-v6	Reverse primer
5	SEQ ID NO: 11	Mtb-v10	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 12	Mtb-v10	Reverse primer
	SEQ ID NO: 13	Mtb-v15	Forward primer
10	SEQ ID NO: 14	Mtb-v15	Reverse primer
	SEQ ID NO: 15	Mtb-v18	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 16	Mtb-v18	Reverse primer
15	SEQ ID NO: 17	Mtb-v20	Forward primer
	SEQ ID NO: 18	Mtb-v20	Reverse primer

20 [0039] The polynucleotides of the present invention may be prepared by two
general methods: (1) they may be synthesized from appropriate nucleotide triphosphates,
or (2) they may be isolated from biological sources. Both methods utilize protocols well
known in the art. The availability of nucleotide sequence information enables
preparation of an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention by oligonucleotide
25 synthesis. Synthetic oligonucleotides may be prepared by the phosphoramidite method
employed in the Applied Biosystems 38A DNA Synthesizer or similar devices. The
resultant construct may be purified according to methods known in the art, such as high
performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Complementary segments thus produced
30 may be annealed such that each segment possesses appropriate cohesive termini for
attachment of an adjacent segment. Adjacent segments may be ligated by annealing
cohesive termini in the presence of DNA ligase to construct an entire long double-
stranded molecule. A synthetic DNA molecule so constructed may then be cloned and
amplified in an appropriate vector

[0040] Methods for using these primer pairs to amplify VNTR loci in
35 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* are disclosed herein. Generally MLVA analyses or

multiplex systems known to the art may be employed to detect and sub-types *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. PCR instruments, for example, thermo-cyclers, used in these amplification methods are commercially available.

[0041] Methods for applying MLVA of these VNTR for strain discrimination among *M. tuberculosis* isolates are disclosed. Polymorphisms at these loci were may be used to resolve genotypes into distinct groups. Among all 91 isolates, the nine-marker MLVA identified 17 unique genotypes. 12 unique MLVA genotypes are shown in Fig. 3, which were identified from 2 spoligotype clusters, Sp-A, and Sp-L. Spoligotype genotype cluster A was represented by five MLVA genotypes (Fig. 3b.). While the Beijing family isolates (34 total), were subdivided into seven unique types (Fig. 3c) based upon six informative marker loci (Table 2). Two of the isolates were unique, with the other isolates in clusters of 19, 5, 3, 3, and 2 (Fig. 3c).

[0042] As observed in Table 3, a larger number of alleles did not always correspond to a greater diversity value. In one sense, allele number represents potential discrimination power while the diversity value represents the realized discrimination in a given set of samples. Both values are useful for understanding the genetic loci in any isolate being observed.

[0043] The amplicon size range for 7 of the loci is 107-290 bp. This size range allows for electrophoresis runs of roughly 2 hours on the ABI377 system (Applied Biosystems Incorporated, Foster City, CA). Two markers (Mtb-v15, Mtbv-20) have larger ranges from 278-591 bp (Table. 2). The number of alleles across these nine loci ranged from 2 to 8 (Table 3).

[0044] All of the polymorphic markers, except Mtb-v20, contained three or more copies of a tandem repeat sequence in the H37Rv sequence. Of these, seven had repeat motifs of three base multiples (Table 2), consistent with “in-frame” insertion and deletion mutational events. Seven loci were within hypothetical or known ORFs, while two were adjacent to genes (Table 2).

[0045] Figure 3 is a dendrogram based upon Unweighted Pair Group Method Arithmetic Average (UPGMA) analysis of spoligotyping (A) and MLVA (B, C) data. illustrating the resolution of unique genotypes into distinct groups. Clustering using

spoligotyping data across all 91 isolates is shown (A). The group SP-A is broken into five genotypes using MLVA (B). For section C, MLVA resolves the Beijing cluster into seven genotypes, designated MLVA-BJ-A through BJ-G.

[0046] The present MLVA methods provide high species discrimination and sub-
5 typing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Spoligotyping differentiated the 91 isolates into nine unique genotypes (Fig. 3a). The spoligotyping dendrogram revealed the deepest branch at 0.26, which would concur with the number of loci considered in UPGMA, which is 43. By definition, the Beijing strains share spoligotype pattern designation 000000000003771 (6).

[0047] In addition IS6110-based restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) may
10 be used in a sub-typing scheme.

Table 5 illustrates clustering by these three methods.

Table 5. Clustering defined by IS6110 RFLP, spoligotype, and VNTR analyses[±].

Cl.	n	Dsg.	IS6110 Pattern	Spoligotype	v1	v3	v4	v5	v6	v10	v15	v18	v20
1	1	4.001		777776777760771	110	152	146	214	278	163	400	136	561
2	1	4.001		777776777760771	116	152	146	214	284	154	348	136	561
3	25	4.001		777776777760771	116	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
4	3	4.001		777736777760771	116	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
5	1	4.002		777777777760771	116	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
6	1	4.002		777776777760771	113	140	146	214	284	163	455	136	561
7	1	4.002		777776777760771	113	152	146	198	284	172	400	136	561
8	2	4.002		777776777760771	113	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
9	14	4.002		777776777760771	116	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
10	2	4.002		700076777760771	113	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
11	1	4.002		700076777760771	116	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
12	1	4.002		777736777760771	116	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
13	1	4.002		000000377760771	116	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
14	1	4.002		771776777660771	116	152	146	214	284	154	400	136	561
15	1	4.008		700076777760700	116	140	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
16	1	4.008		700076717760700	116	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
17	3	10.012		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	181	348	136	561
18	4	15.024		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
19	2	16.003		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
20	1	16.003		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
21	1	17.001		000000000003771	119	152	155	214	284	163	400	136	561
22	1	17.001		000000000003771	119	152	155	214	284	163	400	136	561
23	1	18.010		000000000003771	119	152	155	214	284	163	400	136	561
24	1	21.001		000000000003771	107	152	146	214	284	163	348	136	579
25	2	21.001		000000000003771	110	152	146	214	284	163	400	133	561
26	1	21.001		000000000003771	116	152	146	214	284	163	319	136	561
27	4	21.001		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
28	5	21.001		000000000003771	110	152	146	214	284	163	400	133	561
29	3	21.001		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561
30	5	21.001		000000000003771	119	152	146	214	284	163	400	136	561

15 [±]Where **cluster (Cl.)** designates a group of isolates with a distinct genotype defined by IS6110 RFLP, spoligotype, and multi-locus VNTR analysis; n is the number of isolates within the cluster; the IS6110 RFLP is numerically designated (Dsg.) and the image is shown with high to low molecular weights oriented from left to right; spoligotype

nomenclature as defined by Dale, 2001 (6); and Mtb-v1 through Mtb-v20 indicate the amplicon size (number of base pairs) observed for the corresponding VNTR amplicons.

[0048] The system of analysis has been applied to the globally prevalent
5 homogeneous W-Beijing family of strains. Two sets of clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis*: a set of 34 Beijing strains and another set of 57 isolates having 4 IS6110 RFLP bands. The details of this analysis are presented in the Experimental Section hereinbelow. The results of these analyses illustrate that the characterization of molecular diversity with MLVA to the strain-typing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* method can be
10 used for the rapid discrimination and identification of remaining major *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* species. They also illustrate that the sub-typing scheme useful for the epidemiological study of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* may be applied to the local detection of the pathological causative agent of *tuberculosis*.

[0049] Kits are herein provided for use with commercially available PCR
15 instruments to detect and sub-type strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The kits contain one or more primer pairs disclosed hereinabove having SEQ ID NOS: 1-18 for amplifying the VNTR in DNA isolated from a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* sample. If the sample is to be multiplexed, the kits may contain a suitable "cocktail" of primer pairs.

[0050] The kits may also contain nucleic acids needed in the amplification
20 process. The nucleic acids may be tagged by a suitable marker, a fluorescent probe or a radioactive molecule. Any tag for marking the nucleic acid after amplification and size separation as by electrophoresis or other separation means is suitable. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the primer pairs themselves comprise a suitable marker.

25 [0051] The kits may also comprise enzymes, taq polymerase, for example and salts and buffers suitable for causing amplification of DNA by PCR. This kits may also comprise suitable containers and bottles for housing these reagents and or convenient use.

[0052] Kits for sub-typing strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* comprise, in addition, DNA isolated from known *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains. This isolated

DNA containing VNTR loci may be used as standards in the sub-typing of the species. In certain instances the kits may comprise in addition primers and standard references for MIRU analysis.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

5 [0053] The following experiments illustrate the materials and methods used in genotyping *M. tuberculosis* isolates by MVLA with the primers of the present invention.

Source of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains.

10 [0054] As part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Tuberculosis Genotyping and Surveillance Network, the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (UTHSCSA) serves as a genotyping reference laboratory for *M. tuberculosis* isolates collected by the Texas Department of Health (TDH). From 15 1996 to present, isolates from 4,269 persons with TB were genotyped (4, 15). The Institutional Review Boards of the TDH and the UTHSCSA approved culture collection and analyses (TDH-CDC cooperative agreement, TDH protocol number 980025, and UTHSCSA protocol number 001-6000-105). Two sets of clinical isolates were analyzed. One set consisted of 57 isolates having four IS6110 RFLP bands. The second set 20 included 34 isolates with an identical Beijing spoligotype pattern containing spacer oligonucleotides 36-43 and 14 different IS6110 RFLP patterns.

DNA isolation

[0055] *M. tuberculosis* isolates were grown on Lowenstein-Jensen media slants (Becton, Dickinson, and Co., Franklin Lakes, NJ) for four to six weeks at 37°C under 5% 25 CO₂. In a BioSafety Level 3 facility, the bacterial mass was removed using a sterile inoculating loop, placed in a microcentrifuge tube containing 1ml ddH₂O, and heat-killed at 85°C for 20min. The cells were pelleted by centrifugation and resuspended in a 10mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA buffer (pH 8.0). Cell walls were digested with lysozyme (10 mg/ml), proteinase K (10 mg/ml), and 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate. DNA was extracted 30 using 0.3 M cetyltrimethylammonium bromide and 5M NaCl, purified by chloroform-isoamyl alcohol separation, and precipitated using isopropanol (Sigma, St. Louis, MO).

Spoligotyping

5 [0056] Spoligotype analyses (10) were done using locally synthesized and biotinylated PCR primers (UTHSCSA Advanced Nucleic Acids Technology Core Facility, San Antonio, TX) and commercially available spoligotyping membranes (Isogen, Maarssen, The Netherlands) as previously described (15).

IS6110 RFLP analysis.

10 [0057] IS6110-based restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) was performed by Southern blotting of PvuII-digested genomic DNA using a 523 bp (base pair) right-handed IS6110 probe (23), the ECLTM detection system (Amersham, Piscataway, New Jersey), and BioImage Whole Band Analyzer version 3.4.2 (Genomic Solutions, Ann Arbor, MI) as previously described (15).

VNTR identification and primer design

15 [0058] The complete genome sequence of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv strain was downloaded from the Sanger Centre (www.sanger.ac.uk). Potentially polymorphic repetitive sequences were identified using the DNASTAR software program Genequest (Lasergene, Inc Madison, WI). Selection criteria of repetitive sequence were set for nucleotide repeat motifs of more than 8bp within 100 bp proximity of each other.
20 Primers were designed around 84 repetitive sequences identified using the DNASTAR software program Primer Select (Lasergene, Inc Madison, WA). Complementary primers were designed around interspersed repeats to minimize risk of mobile DNA targets. Fifteen of these repetitive sequences were found to be polymorphic, i.e., VNTR loci. Nine loci were chosen for use in these analyses (Table. 1)

25

PCR amplification of VNTR loci

[0059] PCR reactions were performed using a total volume of 10 μ L. All PCR reagents used were obtained from InVitrogen (Madison, WI) unless otherwise indicated.

Each PCR reaction mix contained the following reagents and concentrations: 1xPCR buffer (20 mM Tris-HCL [pH 8.4], 50 mM KCL); 2mM MgCl₂, 200uM of each four deoxynucleoside triphosphates (dNTPs), 0.4 Units of Platinum Taq Polymerase (Gibco-Life Technologies) per uL, 0.2uM forward primer, 0.2uM reverse primer R110, R6G, or
5 Tamara phosphoramidate fluorescent labeled oligonucleotides (Perkin Elmer Biosystems), 1 uL DNA template, and ddH₂O bringing the total volume to 10 uL. Each 10ul PCR mix was then denatured for 5 minutes at 95°C. Following the denaturing, the samples were cycled 35 times through the following program: 95°C for 20 seconds, 55°C for 25 seconds, and 72°C for 20 seconds. These 35 cycles were followed by a final extension at
10 72°C for 5 minutes and the samples were then stored at -20°C until genotyped. Reactions that failed under the above conditions were then repeated with 2ul of DNA in a 10ul reaction; all other concentrations and conditions remaining the same.

Genotyping

15 [0060] Detailed automated genotyping methods have been described previously (Keim, P., L. B. Price, A. M. Klevytska, K. L. Smith, J. M. Schupp, R. Okinaka, P. J. Jackson, and M. E. Hugh-Jones. 2000. Multiple-locus variable-number tandem repeat analysis reveals genetic relationships within *Bacillus anthracis*. *Journal of Bacteriology*. 182:2928-36)., herein incorporated in its entirety. Briefly, fluorescent labeled amplicons
20 were sized and scored using the ABI software program Genotyper.

Statistical Analysis

[0061] Genetic distances were determined by calculating the percentage shared alleles pair-wise among all isolates. The clustering method used was unweighted pair
25 group method arithmetic average (UPGMA). UPGMA clustering analysis was performed using the software program NTSYS (16). There was no missing data across the nine VNTR loci and 91 isolates. The diversity index of each VNTR marker was calculated using $[1 - \sum (\text{allele frequencies})^2]$ (25).

EXAMPLE 1

[0062] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v1 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2.

5' Beginning location of VNTR: 55,533. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

GGCTCGGGCCTGCCGTCGGACATCTGGAAGGCAACCATGGACGGCGCCTT
GAAGGGCACGTCGAACGAGACTTTCCCCAAACCGACCGAGGTCGGTGGTT
ATGCCGGTGTGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGGAGGTACCACCTTCGCAG
10 ACCGTCATCCAGCCCACGGTCGAAATTGCGCCGGGGATTACCATCCCGATC
GGTCCCCCGACCACCATTACCCTGGCGCCACCGCCCCCGCCCCGCCCCGCTG
CGACTCCACGCCGCCGCCGTGACCGGCGCGCTGTCCCÁAAGCAGCAACATC
TCGCCACTTCCTTTGGCCGCCGATCTGCGGAGCGCCGATAACCGCGATTGCCC
CAGCCGCACCGACGTATTGGG
15 **FORWARD PRIMER 5' GTCGAACGAGACTTTCCCCAAACCGAC 3'**
REVERSE PRIMER 5' GACCGTGGGCTGGATGACGGTCTC 3'

EXAMPLE 2

[0063] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v3 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 4.

5' Beginning location of VNTR 241,464. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

5' GCGAGCCTACCGAAGATCGCGTGCATGCGTTCGGCGTGGACCGCACAGCA
25 CCTGGAGTTGGCGGCGCCGAGGGCCGAGATGGCAGGATGACCGATCGTCCG
GGGGCGGGAACTCCCAGGCCGCCGGGCCGTCGCAAACCCGTCGCAAACC
CGTCGCAAACCGTAAGGAGTCATCCATGAAGACAGGCACCGCGACGACGCG
GCGCAGGCTGTTGGCAGTACTGATCGCCCTCGCGTTGCCGGGGGGCCGCCG

TTGCGCTGCTGGCCGAACCATCAGCGACCGGCGCGTCGGACCC,GTGCGCGGC
CAGCGAAGTGGCGAGGACGGTCGGTTCGGTCGCCAAGTCGATGGGCGACT 3'

FORWARD PRIMER 5' GATGACGGATCGTCGGGGGCGGGGAAC 3'
REVERSE PRIMER 5' GCAACGCGAGGGCGATCAGTACTGCCAACA 3'

5

EXAMPLE 3

[0064] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v4 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 6.

10 5' Beginning location of VNTR -241,464. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

ATTCAGGCCGCCGAATCCACTACCGATGATGACCACGCGATGGCGCCCGC
CGACGGCCGAGGGTTCACCAGATGAGAGCGTCATGGTCCTCCTTCAGTCTGG
TCGCTGTGGCGCAGCTACACAGTACGACTCCCGTCATGCCAACGGCGTAA
15 CTTTTTGTGGGCCTTGTGGGCCTTGTGGGCCTTGTGGGCCTTTGTCTGGGC
CGCCTTCGGATCGGACGCTCGGGATGGCTGTTGGGCGCTGCGCAATCCCGC
GCTTCGATCAGGCAGCGTCCGGCAGTGCCATCAATGGCGGCCAGGTACACCT
CTCCGACGGCTCGACATCGCCGGCCCGGCAGTTACCTGCACCATGGCCGGGC
GATGCGGGAGCGGCTGCCGAAGGTCGGGCAGGTGTTTGCTGCCGGGGAAATC
20 GACTACCACATGTTTCAGACGTTGGTGTATCGCACCGATTTGATCACCGACCC
GCAGGTGTTGGCGCGGGTGGATGCCGAGCTGGCGCTGCGGGTGCGGGGCT

FORWARD PRIMER 5' GCTGTGGCGCAGCTACACAGTACGACTC 3'
REVERSE PRIMER 5' GATTGCGCAGCGCCCAACAGC 3'

25

EXAMPLE 4

[0065] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v5 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 8.

5' Beginning location of VNTR 241,464. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

AGCCAGCAGAGCTTCGAGGAAGTGTCGGCGCGCGCCGAAGGCTACGTGG
5 ACCAGGCGGTGGAGTTGACCCAGGAGGCGTI'GGGTACGGTTCGCATCGCAG
ACCCGCGCGGTTCGGTGAGCGTGCCGCCAAGCTGGTCGGCATCGAGCTGCCTA
AGAAGGCTGCTCCGGCCAAGAAGGCCGCTCCGGCCAAGAAGGCCGCTCC
GGCCAAGAAGGCCGGCGGCCAAGAAGGCCGCCCGCGAAGAAGGCCGGCGGC
CAAGAAGGTCACCCAGAAGTAGTCGGGGCTCCGAATCACCATCGACTCCGA
10 GTCGCCCACGGGGCGACTCGGAGTCGACGTGTTGGATGCAAACCGCATAGTC
TGAATGCGTGAGCCACCTCGTGGGTACCGTCATGCTGGTATTGCTGGTCGCCG
TCTTGGTGACAGCGGTGTACGCGTTTGTGCATGCTGCGTTGCAGCGGCCCGAT
GCCTATACCGCCGCCGACAA

FORWARD PRIMER 5' GGAGGCGTTGGGTACGGTTCGCATC 3'
15 **REVERSE PRIMER 5' GATTCGGAGCCCGACTACTTCTGGGTGAC 3'**

EXAMPLE 5

[0066] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v6 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO: 9 and SEQ ID NO: 10.

20 5' Beginning location of VNTR 1,112,923. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

GCAGACCGCAGGTGCCGACGAGCCGGACTACTTAGACGTCGATGTGGTC
GAAGAAGACTCGGAGGCGCTTCCGGTGGGGGCTGGCGCTGCGGTTCGGCGAGT
25 CCGCCGACGAGGCCGATGCCGAAGCTGCTGACGGAGTTGCGGGCCACGCC
GACCCGGAGGCCGACCCGGTCGAATACGAATACGAATACGAATACGTCGA
GGACACCTGCGGTTTGGAGCTCGAGGAGGACGACCAGGAAGCGCCACCGAC
CGTCGCATCCGGCACGTACGGCGGGCGCCGATTCGACACCAAGACCGCCGCC

GCGGTCAGCGCCCGCAAGTACACCTTCCGCAAACGTGCGTTGATCGTGATGG
CGGTGATCCTGGTTGGCTCTGCCGCCGCGGCCTTCGAGCTGACCCCGGTCTG
CGTGGTGGATCTGTGGTAGCGCCACCGGTGTGACGGTGCTCTACCTGGCATAT
TTGCGTCGGCAAACCCGCATCGAGGAGAAGGTGCGTCGGCGGCGGATGCAG
5 CGGATCGCGCGGGGCGCGGCTCGGTGTAGAGAACACCCGTG
FORWARD PRIMER 5' CGCCGACGAGGCCGATGCCGAAGC 3'
REVERSE PRIMER 5' CCGCGGCGGCAGAGCCAACCAGGAT 3'

EXAMPLE 6

10 This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v10

Beginning location of VNTR 2,604,155. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

15 ATCCTTGCAGGTGTTTCGGTGGTGACGGTCGTGTTGTCGGCGGCTTCCAGG
CGCAACCGGAGGCGCCAGCCCCACAATCAGTGCCAACAGTGCCAACAG
TGCCAACAGTGCCAGAATCGGGACGGCGCTACGCTGACGACGCACGTCACG
AGCTTAGCGAAACTGGGAATTTCCCCTACGTTTCATCAACGCCTCAGGTGT
CGATCCTAAAGCGCGGGTGCCGCCGGTATTCTTGCCCCAAATCGGTCTGGTT
20 GACACCCGATGCGGTCTGGCGAAGCCATCGGCATCGCGGCCGACGACATCCCG
ATGGCGGCACGCTGGATCGGCA.GCCGACCATGCTCGCTCATCGGCCAGCC
FORWARD PRIMER 5' GGAGGCGCCCAGCCCCACAA 3'
REVERSE PRIMER 5' TCAGGTGTGATCCTAAAGCGCGGGTG 3'

25 EXAMPLE 7

[0067] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v15 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO: 13 and SEQ ID NO: 14.

[0068] Beginning location of VNTR 3,238,462. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

CCGCGCCGATCGGTTCCGTTGATCCGCGCTCCCCGCAGCCGCGCCGTCAGA
5 TCCGCGGGCCCCGGCATCGTGGCGGCGCACAGCGCGGGGGTGGTGCACCCGA
ACCTCGGTGATGGTCCGGCCGGTCACGTGAGCCTGCAAGCCGCGCCGCACC
ACCTCGACTTCGGGCAGCTCGGGCATCCAGTGATGATCGCAAGCGCGGGCG
AAGCCGGGCGCAGCGGGTCATCACCATCGAACCAGTGATGATCGCAAGC
GCGGCGAAGCCGGGCGCAGCGGGTCATCACCATCGAACCAGTGATGAT
10 CGCAAGCGCGGCGAAGCCGGGCGCAGTCCCCCGCAAGCGGGAGGTGCC
CCCAGGTCATCACCATCGAACCAGTGATCATCGCAAGCGCGGCGAAGCC
GGGCGCAGTCCCCCCCCAAGCGGGAGGTGCCCCCAGGTCATCACCATCG
AACCAGTGATGATCGCAAGCGCGGCGAACCCGGCCGCGAGTCCCCCGCA
AGCGCGGCAAAGCCGGCGCCCCCAGGTCATCACCATCAATCCAGTTAGGCG
15 GAGGTTTTGCCCCGGCATGGCGTTGTGCGAGCACTTCCAGGGCTTTCCAAGCG
GCCGCCGCGGCTTTTTGCTCGGCTTCTTTTTTGGACCGGCCCACTCCTGAAC

FORWARD PRIMER 5' GCGCCGCACCACCTCGACTT 3'
REVERSE PRIMER 5' GTTAGGCGGAGGTTTTGCCCCG 3'

EXAMPLE 8

20 [0069] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v18 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO 15 and SEQ ID NO 16.

5' Beginning location of VNTR 4,227,024. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute. <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

25 CGGGCTATCACCGGTTTCATCTTCTGGGCCTATGGCCGCAACGGGGAGAGCG
ATCCTCGGGTACTCGAGGCCATCCAAGTCCTCCGTATCCGCTATATCCTGACC

AGCACTCCGACGGTGCGGGGGTTTGCCGTGCCGGACGGACTAGTGTCGTTAG
AGACATCGAGGTCGTGGGCGAAGATCTACG**ACAACGGCGAGGCCCGAATC**
TACGAATGGCGCGGCACTGCCGCAGCAACACACTCCTAGAAGGTGCGTAAG
AGGATGGTGATTGGATTGAGTACCGGCAGCGACGACGACGACGTCGAGGTCA
5 TCGGCGGGCGTCGACCCGCGGCTGATAGCGGTGCAGGAGAACGACTCCGACG
AGTCGTCGCTGACCGACCTGGTCGAGCAGCCCGCCAAGGTGATGCGCATCGG
CACCATGATCAAGCAACTGCTCGAGGAGGTTTCGCGCCGCCCACTCGACGAA
GCCAGCCGCAATCGGCTACGCGAT**TCCACGCCACCAGCATCCGCG**AACTC
GAAGATGGTCTGGCCCCGGAAGTGC GCGAGGAGCTCGACCGGCTTACCCTGC
10 CGTTCAACGAGGACGCCGTGCCCTCGGACGCCGAGTTGCGCATTGCCCAGGC
ACAGCTGGTCGGCTGGCTGGAAGGGCTGTTCCACGGCATCCAAA

FORWARD PRIMER 5' ACAACGGCGAGGCCCGAATCTACGAA 3'
REVERSE PRIMER 5' ATAGGTGCGGTGGTCGTAGGCGC 3'

15 EXAMPLE 9

[0070] This example illustrates the amplicon produced during the amplification of VNTR locus Mtb-v20 with primer pairs SEQ ID NO 17 and SEQ ID NO 18. Beginning location of VNTR 23,693. (All accession numbers are according to the H37Rv *M. tuberculosis* sequence done by the Sanger Institute.

20 <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/>)

AGCGTATCCCGGGACCCGCGGGGATTCGGTGTAGCGGGTGTAGTCAGCGCC
GCCGCCATAGTCTTGCCGGCCGTATGTCGTGGCGCCTTGCTGGTAGCCCTGGT
CGTAACCGCCTTGGTCGGGGTAAGCCGGTCGTTGCTCGGGCGGG**CCCGGAG**
GGCCAGAGGGCACATAGCTGCCCTCCTCGTGGCGAGCCGGGCCACGCCCCGT
25 ACTCCCCGTACCCGCCGTAGCCGGGCTGGCCGCCACCGGGTGAAGGGCCGTA
GCCGCCGCTTTGGCGATAGCCCTGGTCGTAGCCGGGAGCGCCGTAGCCGGCA
GCCGGGCCGGGAGAAACAGGAGGGCGTTGCTCGTAGGGCGGCGGATAGCCC

CCCTGCCCTTGGTCGGGGTAGCCTCGACCCTGGTCCTGGTACCCGCGCTGGTC
GGGGTAGCCGCGTTGCTCGGGGTAACCGCGTTGCTCGGGGTAAACGCCC
TGGTCGGGGTACCCGATTTGCTCGGGGTAGTCGCCCTGGTCCGGGTGGCGCG
GGCGTGGGTAGCCCGGCTGGGGCGGGTAGCCGCCCCGTCTCGGGTGGATACCC
5 CCCGCGGGGGTCAGATCCGCCTTGCGGATCCGGGCCACCACGCGGATCCTCT
TGCGGACGCGCATAGCGGTCGTCGTAATACTCGTCGGGACGCCCCTGCCCCT
GACCGCCACGGTAGCTCGAATTGTCACTCATTGGTGCTACTCCTGGTTCTG
CGCCAAACGCGTGGTTTGATTGTGGCCGGGCGCAATCGATGACCGGCGG
FORWARD PRIMER 5' CCCGGAGGGGCCAGAGGGCACATAGC 3'
10 **REVERSE PRIMER 5' GTCACTCATTGGTGCTACTCCTGGTTCTGCGCCA**
3'

[0071] While certain of the preferred embodiments of the present invention have
been described and specifically exemplified above, it is not intended that the invention be
15 limited to such embodiments. Various modifications may be made thereto without
departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention, as set forth in the following
claims.

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